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UNFPA INTERCOUNTRY PROGRAMME, 2004-2007

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The proposed UNFPA intercountry programme, 2004-2007, is designed to strengthen the capacity of countries to implement the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) and the key actions for the further implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action (ICPD+5). The programme is based on an objective and in-depth assessment of country needs and the identification of those needs that can be most effectively addressed through interregional and/or regional initiatives and exchanges. Such initiatives and exchanges strengthen and reinforce national capacity and create new possibilities to achieve ICPD goals at the country level.

2. The programme consists of five mutually reinforcing and interlinked components: an interregional programme and regional programmes for Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Arab States and Europe, and Latin America and the Caribbean. The regional programmes are closely related to programmatic and operational issues. The interregional activities are used to provide a global analysis of trends and emerging issues and to develop conceptual frameworks, models and tools that can be applied in a number of countries. Thus, all countries benefit from the innovative approaches identified, the lessons learned and the analysis at regional and interregional levels. Most importantly, the intercountry programme promotes consistency in approach and organizational learning.

3. The proposed programme is consistent with the goals and outcomes of the UNFPA multi-year funding framework (MYFF) (see annex) and is aligned with the new strategic direction of UNFPA that emerged from the Fund's transition process. It focuses on three programme areas: reproductive health, population and development strategies, and gender.

4. The new strategic direction of UNFPA is designed to improve its contribution to the achievement of development goals, to improve resource utilization and to implement its policies more effectively. UNFPA should therefore adopt a more strategic and alliance-building approach to programming. It should act as a catalyst to leverage and guide the use of resources of governments and other development partners to promote and implement the ICPD agenda. This calls for UNFPA to document and share lessons learned to increase the effectiveness and impact of country programmes.

5. To undertake such a strategy, the intercountry programme will focus on generating and collating technical expertise and experiences that will lead to the design and implementation of activities and services that others can emulate. Its primary concern will be to promote research, innovative thinking and experiences, networking and the dissemination of information to increase replicable experiences, best practices and lessons learned that governments, donors and civil society can adopt and implement on a larger scale. This modality has proven to be cost effective since it avoids duplication of efforts and reduces operational costs at the country level.

6. The overall objective of the intercountry programme is to strengthen policy dialogue, development frameworks and programming processes by addressing specific challenges in five key substantive areas: population, poverty and development linkages; improving the quality of reproductive health services; addressing the needs of adolescents and youth; preventing HIV infection; and addressing gender equity and equality and human rights in different cultural contexts. This objective will be broadly supported by advocacy activities aimed at promoting partnerships based on results obtained in each of the substantive areas and at promoting an enabling environment to achieve ICPD goals.

7. The intercountry programme builds on lessons learned from the previous intercountry programme, 2000-2003, a review of which is contained in document DP/FPA/2004/3/Add.1. It adopts a more integrated approach and focuses on a limited number of substantive areas. It is intended to serve as an important tool to identify, collect or produce replicable experiences that will enable UNFPA to strengthen partnerships and better support the implementation of national strategies to promote the ICPD agenda.

8. A management plan to ensure optimal linkage and collaboration between the interregional and regional programmes, close monitoring and evaluation of projects, and quality control in the design and execution of projects and in the selection of partner agencies will guide the programme. UNFPA proposes to support an intercountry programme in the amount of $226 million, of which $124 million will be programmed from regular resources and $102 million from other resources, to the extent that such resources are available.

II. PROPOSED INTERCOUNTRY PROGRAMME, 2004-2007

A. Overview

9. The proposed intercountry programme is based on an objective and in-depth assessment of country needs – which remain the focus of UNFPA assistance – and an identification of those needs that can be best met or met only through activities at the intercountry level. Its priorities have been defined through institution-wide consultations and respond to the need for greater cohesion between programming levels and substantive areas as well as for greater selectivity and focus. The intercountry programme builds on lessons learned to develop an integrated approach, focusing on a limited number of areas around which all support, whether from core or non-core funds, will be subsumed. The intercountry programme is consistent with the goals and outcomes of the MYFF and with the strategic direction of UNFPA. It will constitute an important tool to identify, collect or produce replicable experiences that will enable UNFPA to build partnerships and support the implementation of national strategies to promote the ICPD agenda.

10. For this purpose, UNFPA proposes to support an intercountry programme for 2004-2007 in the amount of $226 million, which represents approximately 15 per cent of programmable resources. Of this amount, $124 million will be programmed from the regular resources of the Fund. The balance of $102 million will be sought through co-financing modalities and/or other resources, including regular resources, to the extent such resources are available.

11. The proposed distribution of resources is provided in tables 2 and 3. The majority of the intercountry programme resources are intended to improve the capacity for action in the priority areas delineated in section II B. These funds will largely be outsourced to other United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other executing partners.

12. Table 3 indicates that the intercountry programme will, in line with the MYFF, centre on three programme areas: reproductive health, population and development strategies, and gender. Many of the proposed outputs, however, suggest approaches that cut across substantive lines. Each output contributes to a specific MYFF outcome. Young people will be a priority of the intercountry programme, in order to better position UNFPA and its partners to address adolescent issues. This has proven to be one of the most cost-effective interventions to attain ICPD goals. Human rights, gender disparities, culture, preventing HIV infection and humanitarian issues will be addressed throughout the programme. The

activities of the regional and interregional programmes will be inserted into this framework, with the aim of supporting country programmes.

13. The intercountry programme for 2004-2007 will focus on a nucleus of policy and programming challenges that require a common methodological approach in order to better promote the ICPD agenda and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The objective is to strengthen policy dialogue, development frameworks and programming processes by addressing priorities and challenges in five key substantive areas: (a) population, poverty and development linkages; (b) improving the quality of reproductive health services; (c) addressing the needs of adolescents and youth; (d) preventing HIV infection; and (e) addressing gender equity and equality and human rights in different cultural contexts. This objective will be broadly supported by advocacy activities that promote partnerships based on the results obtained in each of the substantive areas and that promote an enabling environment to achieve ICPD goals. The intercountry programme will thus help to implement the MYFF strategies on policy dialogue and advocacy, as well as promote partnerships leading to greater support for the ICPD agenda.

Table 2: Proposed distribution of resources in the intercountry programme, 2004-2007
(in millions of United States dollars)

Programme	Regular resources	Other resources	Total
Interregional	71	40	111
Africa	19	36	55
Asia and the Pacific	12	18	30
Arab States and Europe	11	4	15
Latin America and the Caribbean	11	4	15
Total	124	102	226

Table 3: Proposed distribution of resources by area and funding source
(in millions of United States dollars)

Area	Regular resources	Other resources	Total
Reproductive health	60	86	146
Population and development strategies	48	8	56
Gender	16	8	24
Total	124	102	226

B. Focus of the intercountry programme: strengthen policy dialogues, development frameworks and programming processes in key substantive areas

14. In accordance with its strategic direction, UNFPA is committed to developing more effective approaches in reproductive health, gender equity, and population and development strategies. These will form the basis for promoting partnerships that will leverage more effective support and greater resources to fulfil the ICPD and the MDG agendas. The development arena requires not only an upgrading of its knowledge base; it also demands that development agencies provide evidence-based examples of best

practices to demonstrate impact and catalyse progress. Stakeholder consultations have underscored the need for innovative conceptual approaches, focused strategies and proven models of action to meet current challenges. The intercountry programme review process also highlighted the need for a common institutional vision on major themes, concepts and emerging issues, in line with the strategic direction of the Fund. The intercountry programme will play a key role in helping UNFPA sharpen its comparative advantage, strengthen its niche and increase its effectiveness by improving its ledger of evidence-based arguments in support of policy-making and programming.

15. In this context, an overarching objective will be to identify, compile and develop better approaches in key areas. This will be achieved through research and analysis, improved data, the evaluation of results, strategic thinking, technical discussions, knowledge sharing and capacity-building. Evidence-based and field-proven approaches to critical problems will be scaled up and will inform policy development. These advances will facilitate successful partnerships with other development partners – whether governments, donors or civil society – and generate more effective action at country and community levels. The focus on improved capacity for policy dialogue and action in the intercountry programme will cut across regional and interregional programme lines, and also promote the integration of activities across substantive areas. Capacity-building will therefore be a key concern in implementing each of these priorities.

1. Population, poverty and development linkages

16. UNFPA is committed to eradicating poverty through attainment of the MDGs. In accordance with its mandate and comparative advantage, the intercountry programme will contribute to these efforts by providing evidence-based support to prepare and implement policies, plans and strategies that integrate population issues into sustainable human development processes and that promote sustained economic growth. The following outputs will result:

(a) Clear, conceptual frameworks and models linking population dynamics, reproductive health, including HIV/AIDS, human rights and gender to poverty, for use in national and global policy frameworks, notably in poverty reduction strategy papers (PRSPs);

(b) Updated, user-friendly databases in population, reproductive health and gender for use in policy-making and programming, including MDG reporting and MYFF monitoring. These will encompass censuses and surveys as well as innovative, qualitative and cost-effective methodologies. Particular attention will be given to reproductive morbidity (e.g., obstetric fistula and reproductive tract infections);

(c) Methodologies to measure the costs and benefits of investing in reproductive health interventions;

(d) Improved knowledge to address the policy implications of migration processes, population ageing and environmental problems linked to population change.

2. Improving the quality of reproductive health services

17. UNFPA is the lead United Nations agency in promoting the ICPD agenda on reproductive health and reproductive rights. The attainment of the MDGs to improve maternal health and reduce HIV/AIDS will depend in large measure on improving the quality of reproductive health services and supplies.

Despite considerable progress in implementing the ICPD agenda on reproductive health, gaps persist in operationalizing high-quality reproductive health care. The intercountry programme will address these constraints and contribute to interagency efforts through the following outputs:

(a) Improved strategies to empower communities, women and young people to demand high-quality sexual and reproductive health services;

(b) Evidence-based arguments that demonstrate the social and economic impact of incorporating reproductive health and reproductive rights components into health reform and sector-wide approaches;

(c) Effective approaches to deliver the priority components of reproductive health services, including the availability of, and access to, high-quality reproductive health commodities;

(d) Improved approaches to meet reproductive health needs in emergency and post-conflict situations.

3. Addressing the needs of adolescents and youth

18. Working with youth is critical in implementing the ICPD agenda. During the previous intercountry programme, UNFPA shifted from a rather narrow sexual and reproductive health focus to one that recognizes the real-life needs of adolescents. This process highlighted the plight of young people in especially vulnerable situations and the need to improve existing approaches in working with them. During the intercountry programme, 2004-2007, UNFPA will generate evidence-based strategies to reach these groups more effectively. The Fund will work to strengthen capacity in gender-based policy development and programming on adolescent and youth needs and rights, with a focus on specific priority groups. The intercountry programme will produce the following outputs:

(a) Strategies to prevent early marriage and to promote reproductive health and reproductive rights among married adolescent girls;

(b) Tested responses to address the needs of adolescent refugees and internally displaced young people;

(c) Strategies to work with boys and young men to promote gender equality and equity as well as reproductive health and reproductive rights.

4. Preventing HIV infection

19. The decision to focus on preventing HIV infection has been instrumental in clarifying areas where UNFPA will concentrate its efforts. Challenges persist in mainstreaming and in scaling up prevention efforts through sexual and reproductive health services and community participation. The situation of key target groups needs to be addressed more effectively through multisector approaches and interagency initiatives. During the intercountry programme, the following outputs will be produced:

(a) Strategies for comprehensive condom programming (supply, demand, use, environment and access) in reproductive health programmes, including dual protection;

(b) Effective approaches and strengthened capacity to scale up HIV prevention efforts for young people and for pregnant women and their partners;

(c) Improved approaches to address the sexual and reproductive health rights and needs of HIV-positive women and adolescent girls.

5. Addressing gender equity and equality and human rights in different cultural contexts

20. More effective policies and programmes to promote gender equity and equality, and to highlight the importance of cultural and religious issues in promoting the ICPD agenda, are needed. The widespread prevalence of gender-based violence; its personal, economic and social costs; and its impact on sexual and reproductive health, maternal mortality and morbidity, and the transmission of HIV and sexually transmitted infections (STIs), warrant more effective policies and actions. UNFPA has therefore initiated activities in these areas that will be enhanced through the following outputs:

(a) Improved understanding of the cultural parameters defining gender and human rights, as well as their implications in shaping reproductive health programmes in varying cultural contexts;

(b) The availability of a rights-based approach to programming;

(c) Effective strategies to address sexual violence, especially as it affects young women;

(d) Methodologies to measure the costs and benefits of investing in women's empowerment and gender equality;

(e) Effective approaches to mainstream gender equity and equality in national budgets and in global, regional and national agendas.

21. Advocacy plays an enhanced role in the strategic direction of UNFPA. The advocacy component of the intercountry programme will promote results and replicable models generated from the key substantive areas indicated above and will use them to leverage more effective partnerships to implement the ICPD agenda. It will also be used to promote the ICPD agenda on a more general level, through advocacy activities and policy messages. Moreover, the advocacy component will help to counter misinformation campaigns that hinder implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action. The following outputs will be produced:

(a) Promotion of key results and lessons learned in the five substantive areas through knowledge sharing, thereby improving programmes, generating partnerships and mobilizing more resources for the ICPD agenda;

(b) Effective, evidence-based advocacy strategies to promote the ICPD agenda, especially sexual and reproductive health and rights, and the linkages between gender-based violence, HIV/AIDS, reproductive health and poverty;

(c) Partnerships and alliances with civil society, women's groups and faith-based organizations to promote the ICPD agenda;

(d) Mobilization of resources to attain ICPD financial targets, particularly in donor countries, by creating and fostering governmental, parliamentary, public and media constituencies.

22. By the end of the programme, it is expected that conceptual and operational advances will enable specific recommendations to be included in national, regional and global development frameworks and programming processes. These outputs will also facilitate policy dialogue with governments, donors and civil society, thereby strengthening partnerships and mobilizing resources to achieve ICPD goals.

III. MANAGEMENT PLAN

A. Linkages between the programmes

23. Successful implementation of the intercountry programme for 2004-2007 will depend on close interlinkages and mutual support between the regional and interregional programmes. It also requires knowledge sharing at all levels, to ensure that strategies, instruments and tools developed by the intercountry programme are relevant, applicable and practical for country programmes. This is particularly important in view of the common concerns expressed by geographical regions and headquarters during the consultative process.

24. For this purpose, central oversight of the intercountry programme and the application of its results, together with quality control in the design of projects, selection of partner agencies and the execution of projects, will be undertaken. Stronger internal procedures will be developed to ensure close monitoring and evaluation of projects, and to promote knowledge sharing of results. In order to avoid a large number of projects, the programme will focus exclusively on the outputs delineated in section II. Approval will be confined to projects that can be expected to contribute significantly to the achievement of the outputs. Both the interregional and regional programmes will focus on the same set of outputs. That is, both levels of the intercountry programme (interregional and regional) will focus on a common set of issues and concerns as outlined in section II, but with complimentary approaches and responsibilities.

25. Interregional activities focus on needs, issues and exchanges that are relevant at the global or organizational level and that require analyses, research, reflection and exchange within a comparative framework. Thus, when addressing global-level policy and programming issues aimed at forming a common institutional vision, UNFPA headquarters will take the lead. In consultation with the UNFPA Country Technical Services Teams (CSTs) and country offices, UNFPA headquarters will operationalize outputs that include developing conceptual frameworks; costing investments; generating research on global population issues; and designing a rights-based approach to programming.

26. Other outputs in the intercountry programme will require a more flexible, collaborative approach involving both the interregional and regional programmes. These include improving reproductive health services, HIV prevention, working with adolescents, people's needs in emergency situations, defining cultural parameters with respect to gender and human rights, and analysing needs in capacity-development. The interregional programme will summarize and generate lessons learned from prior experiences, both within and outside UNFPA, and channel them to the regional and country programmes, which will report on their practical application.

27. Regional programmes are designed primarily to deal with needs and opportunities arising at the regional level and to directly support country programmes. They will also promote some research and

exchange of information, which will centre primarily on issues that are relevant to the specific region, as well as on problems of an operational nature. In addition, regional programmes will be responsible for addressing problems and devising strategies that require a broader or more collaborative approach than is possible at the country level, such as networking among organizations in several countries. They will also be responsible for devising long-term capacity-development strategies for their respective regions. Regional programmes will deal with training and advocacy needs specific to the region, as well as emer[illegible] and sensitive sociocultural issues. Thus, the regional programmes will address issues that are relevant to their respective regions, such as religion, culture and human rights in Latin America and the Arab States; gender-based violence and female genital cutting in Africa and the Arab States; and improving the political environment for population and gender issues in Asia. They will also build partnerships with regional political and economic institutions to advance the ICPD agenda.

28. In accordance with the responsibilities defined in the UNFPA Technical Assistance Programme, the CSTs will play a major role in synthesizing, analysing and disseminating lessons learned or best practices drawn from country and regional experiences. Country offices will be responsible for incorporating relevant intercountry programme findings at the country level. Geographical divisions and CSTs will appraise the various models and approaches generated by the intercountry programme at both programme levels, documenting their efficacy in specific countries and commenting on their relevance and potential for replication on a larger scale.

29. Knowledge sharing will be a core component of the intercountry programme. A concerted effort will be made at headquarters and in the field to promote knowledge sharing and to disseminate, both within and outside the organization, tested models, tools, strategies and policies, so that evidence-based best practices may be implemented on a wider scale. Project results will be exchanged systematically between and among projects. In addition, the intercountry programme will promote the exchange of expertise and knowledge as well as technology transfer from one programme area to another, through publications such as the *State of World Population* report, web applications, networking and resource mobilization.

30. The intercountry programme will also serve as a framework to strengthen South-South cooperation. Lessons learned, best practices and replicable models from one region will be disseminated and implemented more effectively through this approach. The CSTs play an important role in assessing the availability of technical expertise and best practices in developing countries and in bringing them to the forefront. The regional programmes will make an explicit effort to share experiences and expertise through South-South cooperation.

31. The interregional and regional programmes will adopt a coordinated approach to support country programmes and interagency activities, interacting closely at all levels. Conceptual and operational advances at one level will feed into the system to be used at the global and regional levels and then distributed to countries. The success of these arrangements will require better linkages, communication channels and cohesion between interregional, regional and country programmes than has occurred in the past.

B. Capacity-building and choice of executing agency

32. Ensuring that the intercountry programme, especially its interregional component, draws on the most productive and up-to-date resources while also building capacity in developing countries, is one of the most important challenges that must be met. Sustainability in promoting the ICPD agenda depends in large part on capacity-development efforts in developing regions.

33. The intercountry programme will focus on a small number of clearly delineated outputs and a reduced number of projects. This will permit a careful choice of executing partners and proactive involvement by UNFPA in maintaining links with project executing partners. This will ensure the quality and pace of implementation as well as the relevance of activities and results to national needs.

34. Capacity-building and choice of executing agency will be addressed in accordance with the following principles: (a) a systematic effort will be made to reduce UNFPA execution in order to expand qualified executing agencies; (b) whenever possible, preference for project execution will be given to agencies or institutions located in developing regions that are comparable in quality to those in developed countries; (c) regional institutions whose capacity can be strengthened with support from the intercountry programme and from CSTs, and which can be expected to produce desired results on the basis of such support, will be given subsequent priority; (d) among agencies in developed regions, preference will be given to those that focus on capacity development and knowledge transfer to developing countries; (e) a capacity-development component will be built into the project by designing specific mechanisms for knowledge transfer and exchange; and (f) the performance of executing agencies that have previously worked with UNFPA will be rigorously appraised.

C. Monitoring and evaluation

35. A detailed monitoring and evaluation plan will be developed. The objective of this plan is two-fold: (a) to assess progress in achieving each of the intercountry programme outputs and undertaking timely, corrective action where necessary; and (b) to determine if the outputs are collectively yielding expected results and thus contributing to the achievement of UNFPA outcomes and goals, as stated in the MYFF.

36. Within the regional and interregional programmes, monitoring activities will assess the level of progress achieved by each project, as well as its contribution to achieving the respective intercountry programme output. This assessment will also provide information on the complementarity and collaboration between headquarters and the field on intercountry programme objectives and substantive areas.

37. The first step in the monitoring and evaluation process will be to ensure, during the project approval process, that the intended results are clearly linked to the proposed intercountry programme output. Interregional and regional projects will include a description of their monitoring and evaluation processes. Their progress in achieving intended results and their contribution to the intercountry programme outputs will be assessed annually. Emphasis will be on achieving results, rather than simply on implementing activities.

38. During annual regional planning meetings, country offices and CSTs will appraise both interregional and regional projects, assessing their relevance to their region or country and reviewing strategies and operational procedures. These assessments, which will be channelled into the annual review of the intercountry programme, will improve institutional knowledge and update all sectors on the advances being made.

39. In order to contribute to the UNFPA knowledge base on population programming, thematic evaluations will be conducted to assess the merits of selected strategies. In addition, studies of the operational aspects of UNFPA-supported country programme interventions will be undertaken to identify best practices in programme implementation.

40. During the final year of the intercountry programme, an evaluation will be conducted to assess the achievement of the proposed outputs. An important input of this exercise will be the evaluations of the major projects implemented under the intercountry programme.

41. Specifically, the monitoring and evaluation plan will:

(a) Provide a standard monitoring and evaluation framework for the regional and interregional programmes;

(b) Formulate, monitor and evaluate regional and interregional projects using the logical framework approach;

(c) Assess the contribution of the results of the interregional and regional projects to the intercountry programme outputs and the MYFF outcomes and goals;

(d) Involve CSTs and country offices in the collection and analysis of information on the relevance and practical application of intercountry programme products to country programmes;

(e) Provide information to assess, in a systematic manner, the intercountry programme as a whole, as well as the performance of its individual components;

(f) Use monitoring and evaluation data provided by different actors involved in programme management and implementation to improve the quality and impact of the intercountry programme.

IV. RECOMMENDATION

42. The Executive Director recommends that the Executive Board approve the proposed UNFPA intercountry programme, 2004-2007, as contained in document DP/FPA/2004/3, in the amount of $226 million, of which $124 million will be programmed from the regular resources of the Fund, to the extent that resources are available. UNFPA will seek the balance of $102 million through co-financing modalities and/or other resources, including regular resources, should these become available. This estimate is based on past experience, current trends and preliminary discussions with potential donors. The proposed distribution of funds is as follows: $111 million for the interregional programme; $55 million for the regional programme for sub-Saharan Africa; $30 million for the regional programme for Asia and the Pacific; $15 million for the regional programme for the Arab States and Europe; and $15 million for the regional programme for Latin America and the Caribbean.

ANNEX

Intercountry programme, 2004-2007, and its linkages with the MYFF, 2004-2007		
MYFF GOALS	**MYFF OUTCOMES**	**INTERCOUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS**
(1) All couples and individuals enjoy good reproductive health, including family planning and sexual health, throughout life	(i) Policy environment that promotes reproductive health and rights	1. Evidence-based arguments that demonstrate the social and economic impact of incorporating reproductive health and reproductive rights components into health reforms and sector-wide approaches 2. Strategies to prevent early marriage and to promote reproductive health and rights among married adolescent girls 3. Improved approaches to address the sexual and reproductive health needs of HIV-positive women and adolescent girls 4 Improved understanding of the cultural parameters defining gender and human rights, as well as their implications in shaping reproductive health programmes in varying cultural contexts 5. The availability of a rights-based approach to programming 6. Promotion of key results and lessons learned in the five substantive areas through knowledge sharing, thereby improving programmes, generating partnerships and mobilizing more resources for the ICPD agenda
	(ii) Access to comprehensive reproductive health services is increased	1. Effective approaches to deliver the priority components of reproductive health services, including the availability of, and access to, high-quality reproductive health commodities 2. Improved approaches to meet reproductive health needs in emergency and post-conflict situations 3. Tested responses to address the needs of adolescent refugees and internally displaced young people 4 Strategies for comprehensive condom programming (supply, demand, use, environment and access) in reproductive health programmes, including dual protection 5. Effective approaches and strengthened capacity to scale up HIV prevention efforts for young people and for pregnant women and their partners
	(iii) Demand for reproductive health is strengthened	1. Improved strategies to empower communities, women and young people to demand high-quality sexual and reproductive health services 2. Strategies to work with boys and young men to promote gender equality and equity as well as reproductive health and reproductive rights
(2) Countries address interactions between population dynamics, sustainable development and poverty, including the impact of HIV/AIDS	(iv) Utilization of age- and sex-disaggregated population-related data is improved	1. Updated, user-friendly databases in population, reproductive health and gender for use in policy-making and programming, including MDG reporting and MYFF monitoring
	(v) National, subnational and sectoral policies, plans and strategies take into account population and development linkages	1. Clear, conceptual frameworks and models linking population dynamics, reproductive health, including HIV/AIDS, human rights and gender to poverty, for use in national and global policy frameworks, notably in PRSPs 2. Methodologies to measure the costs and benefits of investing in reproductive health interventions 3. Improved knowledge to address the policy implications of migration processes, population ageing and environmental problems linked to population change 4. Effective, evidence-based advocacy strategies to promote the ICPD agenda, especially sexual and reproductive health and rights, and the linkages between gender-based violence, HIV/AIDS, reproductive health and poverty 5. Mobilization of resources to attain ICPD financial targets, particularly in donor countries, by creating and fostering governmental, parliamentary, public and media constituencies
(3) Gender equality and empowerment of women are achieved	(vi) Institutional mechanisms and sociocultural practices promote and protect the rights of women and girls and advance gender equity	1. Effective strategies to address sexual violence, especially as it affects young women 2. Methodologies to measure the costs and benefits of investing in women's empowerment and gender equality 3. Effective approaches to mainstream gender equity and equality in national budgets and in global, regional and national agendas 4 Partnerships and alliances with civil society, women's groups and faith-based organizations to promote the ICPD agenda